BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840.** **3,194.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis.*—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 5, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 5, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO Wooden PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 5th August 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bounds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 5th August 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a Bombay Sporting Magazine will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year. single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

SALE BY AUCTION

THIS day Wednesday, the 5th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following assortment of goods:—An Invoice of Town made Saddlery, consisting of the usual assortment; An Invoice of bleached bird's eye Table Linen; A Rich assortment of Toilet bottles; Children's worsted Shoes; Green Woollen Cloth; a large quantity of unbleached Long Cloth, and Madapollams, but very slightly damaged; Breakfast sets, &c. &c.

A Gold hunting Watch by Johnson, a Gold Neck Chain, a Watch Chain, a Gold Snuff Box, Silver Incense pots, a Silver Rose Water Bottle.

Also on the same day *on account of the concerned.*

8 Bales of Printing Paper.
2 Cases of Foolscap.
20 Ditto Bar Soap.

At 1 P. M. Will be sold a high caste Bay and Grey Arab Saddle Horses and others offering.

After which 7 Casks of Mason and Gilbertson's Beer, and a quantity of prime York and Mutton Hams; and several cases of Pine Cheese; and Orange Marmalade.

FLOOR CLOTH FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 5th Instant, an extensive Assortment of the above, consisting of floor cloth for Buggies and Staircases, also for Rooms; with and without borders, varying from 12 Feet by 8, to 36 by 21; the patterns are particularly handsome and of great varieties.

FOR SALE.—A high Cast Silver Grey Arab Buggy or Saddle Horse, aged about 7 years, of fine figure and action and perfectly sound.

PRICE RUPEES 800.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1840.

FOR SALE.—"On Commission" A Handsome Cab Phæton very light, nearly new, in excellent order, with a set of Double Harness and Shafts for single Draft.

PRICE Rs. 1050.

To be seen at Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co's.

Bombay, 5th August 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, 1st *July* 1840.

The Sportsman.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TURF CLUB.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1840.

The Breeder's Purse, value 800 Rds. For untried 3 years old colts and fillies, bred by subscribing breeders, mile and a half Race. Colts, 8st. 10lbs.; fillies, 8st, 6lbs. Entrance 5 Rds.

Mr. Van Renen's br. c. *Young Farmer*, 3 years old, by *Farmer John*, dam *Cape Lassy*, Bred by the owner.—(Holmes.)..... 1 0

Mr. G. C. Wolhuter names Mr. Hoffman's b. c. *Moscow*, 3 years old by *Gustavus*, dam by *Query*, by *Haphazard*. Bred by Mr. Van der Byl, (white and black sleeves.)..... 2 0

Mr. Van der Byl's br. c. *Young Gustavus*. 3 years old, by *Gustavus* dam *Rosebud*, by *Haphazard*. Bred by the owner..... bolted. *Nothing of a Race, and no time taken.*

The Untried Purse, value 300 Rds. Mile and a half heats. Weight for age. For horses that have never started for Cup, Purse, Plate, Sweepstakes, or match. Entrance 15 Rds.

Mr. Rogerson's b. c. *Prince Albert*, 4 years old, by *Moresco*. dam by *Clinker*. Bred by Mr. Melck, (blue and black stripes,) ... (Andries.) 1 1

Mr. Van der Byl's b. c. *Top Gallant*, 3 years old..... 2 2

Mr. Van Renen's c. g. *Lilliput*, 4 years old, by *Farmer John*. Bred by the owner,..... 0 0

Mr. Herman names Mr. Van Renen's c. h. *Panda* 5 years old,..... 0 0

Mr. Breda names Mr. Becker's c. c. *Duke Escur* 3 years old, ... 0 0

Prince Albert won both heats in a canter, none but *Top Gallant* having the shadow of a chance with him.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

The Merchant's Cup and Purse, value 300 Rds. Open to the colony for horses that have never won public money on the Green Point Course. Weight for age. Mile and a half heats. Entrance 25 Rds. Two horses to start or no Race.

M. Van der Byl's br. c. *Young Gustavus*, 3 years old,..... 1 1

Mr. Rogerson's br. c. *K. C. B.* 4 years old brother to *Baronet*,..... 2 2

Mr. Munnick's c. h. *Crilliant*, 5 years old,..... 3 3

Both heats won easily. K. C. B. bolted in the first heat, but was brought back and got a second place.

The Turf Club Purse, value 400 Rds. Two mile heats. Weight for age. Entrance 20 Rds.

Mr. Napier names ch. h. *Young Duke*, 6 years old, ... 1 1

Mr. Van Renen's ch. h. *Farmer John*, aged, .. 2 2

Mr. Rogerson's b. m. *Maid of Rondebosch*, 7 years old, ... 3 3

Time—1st heat 3m. 55s.—2d heat 3m. 58½s.

The mare lost in the first heat for a mile and a half, the *Farmer* lying close to her—When she was done, the *Young Duke* ran up to the old horse and a severe race ensued all the way home, *Young Duke* winning by a head. 2d heat. The *Maid* went off as usual at a severe pace. *Young Duke* second, and the *Farmer* last, which order was maintained till they had run a mile and quarter; both the horses then went by the mare, and the *Farmer* collared the *Duke* at the distance. He went by him by half a length, and the *Peer* felt whipcord; but putting up with the affront he gradually recovered his lost ground, and a terrible struggle was maintained up to the winning post, where the *Duke* had his nose in front, according to the judge's decree.

N. B. The Judge was not in his chair; but standing in the *middle of the course* surrounded by a mob. The time was very good for such heavy weights and such a course.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Town Cup and Purse, value 400 Rds. Mile and a half heats. Weight for age. Entrance 20 Rds.

Mr. Rogerson's b. c. *Prince Albert*, 4 years old, 9st. 3lbs,..... 3 1 1

Mr. Van der Byl's br. c. *Young Gustavus*, 3 years old, 8st. 3lbs ..... 1 died.

Mr. Munnik's r. c. *Dangerous*, 4 years old, 9st. 3lb..... 2 3 dr.

Mr. Van Renen's br. c. *Young Farmer*, 3 years old, 8st. 3lbs..... 4 2 dr.

Time—1st heat 3m. 5s.—2d heat 3m. 5s.

Only *Dangerous* and *Gustavus* ran for the first heat which the latter won very easily. He also came in first for the second bearing, and *Prince Albert* by a head after a good race, but a cross being proved by her jockey, he was declared distanced. *Prince Albert* had been in training only a month.

The Indian Purse. A Free Handicap, value 500 Rds. Open to all horses which have started during this meeting. Mile and a half heats.

Farmer John, 11st. 2lbs..... 1 1

Maid of Randebosch, 10st. 7lbs..... 2 2

Top Gallant, 7st. 10lbs..... dr.

Time—1st heat 3m.—2d heat 3m. 5s.

Farmer John won both heats in a common canter, having also his own way from the half mile in.

Names of horses to be given in at the Club House before noon on Thursday, the 30th. Weights to be declared at 5. P. M., and acceptances at 8 P. M. Two horses to start or no race.

P. S. A match was offered *Farmer John* versus *Young Duke* at the same weights and distance as the race for the Turf Club Purse—for £100—but this was declined by the owner of the latter horse.

WEIGHTS FOR AGE, FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING.

2 Years old	5st. 12lbs.	5 Years old	9st. 12lbs.
3 Years old	8st. 3lbs.	6 Years old	10st. 2lbs.
4 Years old	9st. 3lbs.	Aged	10st. 2lbs.

A. C. HEYLAND,
GEORGE NAPIER,
J. KOTZE, Jr. } *Stewards.*

LATEST STATE OF THE ODDS.

(*From the Times, May 6.*)

THE DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Marquess of Westminster's Launcelot (taken.)
8 to 1 — Duke of Cleveland's Theon.
9 to 1 — Mr. Houldsworth's Confederate (taken and aft. off.)
11 to 1 — Lord Albemarle's Assassin (taken.)
17 to 1 — Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken.)
20 to 1 — Colonel Anson's Black Bess (taken andaft. off ered.)
20 to 1 — Captain Gardner's Monops.
20 to 1 — Mr. Etwall's Melody colt.
22 to 1 — Lord Orford's Angelica colt (taken.)
25 to 1 — Lord Kelburne's Pathfinder.
35 to 1 — Duke of Ruthland's Crazy Boy.
40 to 1 — Lord Chesterfield's Gambia (taken.)
50 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Maroon (taken.)
1000 to 15 — Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder (taken.)
5 to 2 on Confederate agst. Angelica (taken.)

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, August 1st 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market has been dull throughout the week and almost barren of transactions & we have therefore no alteration in prices to notice.

	Chests.
OPIUM.—Passes granted up to the 10th June 1840.....	1801

IMPORTED.

From 25th May to 21st Instant chests....	1446½
Balance of previous importations ditto....	6667
Total—	8113½

EXPORTED.

From 22nd May to 28th Inst. chests.....	2456½

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Siam*).—Sales have been effected during the week at Rs. 5½ per pecul of 33⅓ lbs.

NUTMEGS.—Have also been sold at 2 Rs. per lb.

EUROPE GOODS.

WOOLLENS.—30 Pieces assorted colors sold at Rs. 3 4 0 per yd.
36 Do...black,..do. at .. 4 9 0 per do.
20 Do..scarlet...do. at ,, 4 0 0 per do.

BEADS.— 115 Packages have been sold at ,, 27 0 0 per cwt

GIN (*Geneva*).—24 Hhds....do..do sold at ,, 1 6 0 per gll.

PIECE GOODS.—Considerable transactions have taken place during the past week in anticipation of the new approach of Cocoanut Day when Native Craft consider it safe to put to sea. The sales are the following,

			Rs.	A.	P.
2400	Pieces	Grey Madapollams...per piece	2	3	6
2500	,,	do. do.....do.	3	13	0
1000	,,	do. Jacconets.. .. do.	3	2	0
700	,,	White do.....do.	3	3	0
500	,,	Grey Long Cloths.... do.	6	9	0
300	,,	do. do. 40 yds. 40 In. do.	7	0	0
250	,,	do. do. 40 do. 36 do. do.	6	8	0
200	,,	do. do... .... do.	7	6	0
200	,,	do. do... .... do.	7	10	0
400	,,	White do..... .. do.	7	10	0
200	,,	do. do. 40 yds. 36 In. do.	7	11	0
200	,,	do. do. do... .. ... do.	7	10	0
200	,,	do. do. 40 yds.. .. do.	7	4	0
6750	,,	Lappets.. .... do.	2	5	0
1000	,,	do..... do.	1	14	0
450	,,	Spotted do.. .... .. do.	2	3	0
200	,,	do..... do.	2	4	0
200	,,	do..... do.	2	15	0
455	,,	Coloured do.... .... do.	1	9	0
500	,,	Turkey Red Prints 28 yds..... do.	14	12	0
150	,,	do. Plain... ... . do.	5	4	0
200	,,	do. Twills 28 yds.. do.	12	8	0
200	,,	Spotted Cambrics.. .. do.	2	10	0
400	,,	Mull Checks..... do.	3	9	0
480	,,	Book Muslins... ... ... do.	3	10	0
1180	Dozens	Handkerchiefs.. ..per dozen	1	9	6

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to notice the rate for Bills on London being still 2s. | 0½d. per Rupee at 6 months. The rates on Calcutta, Madras and China will be found under the usual Head.

BANK SHARES.—May still be quoted at 25 per cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON.—£ 4. 15 is demanded, but only £ 4. has yet been given.

TO LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 15 is the rate of the last engagements entered into.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY, BY SEA.

FROM THE 24TH TO THE 31ST JULY 1840.

FROM NEWCASTLE.
Per Ship Cumbrian.

Beef	csks.	1	
Brandy	kgs.	1	
Coals	tons	508	
Pork		1	
Rum	csks.	1½	
Wine	dzns.	3	

FROM BUSSORAH.
Per Ship John William Dore.

Almonds	bls.	231	
Arsenic	bgs.	2	
Aniniseed	carbays	25	
Bottles	chsts.	4	
Books	chsts.	2	
Cloths	prcls.	3	& chst. 1
Catchat	bl.	1	
Copper old	bls.	2	
Dollars	bdls.	3	3102 dll rs.
Cowjapan	bl.	1	
Gallnuts	bgs.	10	& hlf. 1
	bgs.	28	
Gold & silver	bdls.	3	4400
Do.	bdls.	4	4000
Jewells	bx.	1	1000
Do. & Gold	bdls.	2	500
Medicine	bgs.		60
Nuts	bgs.		15
Quince seeds	chsts.		16
Raisins	chsts. 2 &	bls.	6
Rice	bg.		1
Rose water	carbas 1076 and css.		7
Seeds	bl.		1
Seeds	bls.		98
Sheraz wine	chsts. 38 and crbys.		6
Saffron	prcls.		2
Silk	bdls.		38
Sardines fish	jrs.		40
Silver	bdls.	8	10050
Treasure	do.	35	58457
Tortoise shells	bdls.		2
Unknown	prcls.		7
Wool	bls.		54

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY BY SEA.

FROM THE 24TH TO THE 31ST JULY 1840.

TO LIVERPOOL.
Per Ship Rajasthan.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cotton	bls. 2368 } Do. hlf. do. 7 }	821	1	0 3
Coffee	frzls. 433	507	2	18
Cardamoms	css. 23	38	1	1½
Gum	do. 66	332	3	21
Hides	bls. 530 Pcs.			
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Do.	pcs. 1288	115	2	16
Pepper	bgs. 906	343	3	0
Safflower	bls. 21	82	0	17
Tallow	hlf brrls. 2	3	3	26
Wool	bls. 452½	1438	2	5

TO CALCUTTA.
Per Brig Salacia.

Broken glasses	css. 24
Gum saime	do. 25 54 cwt.
Staves	bdls. 200
Salt	1. mds. 4969

TO SINGAPOOR.
Per Bark Adele.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cotton	bls. 755 } Do. hlf. do. 30 }	2528	0	21
Sandal wood	pcs. 945	73	2	0
Silk piece goods	bdl. 1	4		pcs

TO SINGAPOOR.
Per Ship Bombay Castle.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cotton	bls. 3115 } Do. hlf. do. 170 }	9668	1	19½

TO CALCUTTA.
Per Ship Abel Gower.

Iron hoops	bids. 494
Staves	do. 494
Salt	1s. mds 5600

To LONDON.
Per Ship Mary Mitchison.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs
Aloes kgs. 8 & css 82	82	0	2	1/2
Coffee css. 9 frzls. 821 & bgs. 347	3004	2	21	
Camphire css. 43	55	3	4	
Cardamoms do. 29 & bx. 1	63	1	1	
Castor oil bxs. 22 & bttls. 75				
Cashmere Shawls css. 7 & bdls. 2 Pcs. 192 Vld. Rs. 65400				
	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Cotton bls. 212	760	3	11	
Cassia css. 50	32	0	0	
Deer's horns	88	0	0	
Elephant's teeth css. 4 bdl. 1 & pcs. 464	71	2	13	
Gum myrrh cs. 14 & bxs. 2	53	2	6	
Gums anime css. 82 & bx. 2	272	3	8	
Gum arabic do. 143	683	0	3	
Do. olibanum do. 37 & bx. 1	138	3	0	
Horns bafaloes pcs. 3800	40	0	0	
Ivory css. 24 & bdl. 1	77	3	14	
Pickles kgs. 18 & bx. 5				
Pepper bgs. 284	117	0	0	
Rattans bdls. 3801	144	0	0	
Shells cird. css. 2	7	1	18	
Saudries bxs. 5 cs. 1 and kgs.			2	

To MANILLA.
Per Ship Tartar.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs
Cotton bls. 2518 Do. blf. do. 118	7894	0	11	
Opium chsts.				2[illegible]
Screw iron pkgs. 21	71	In No		

To LIVERPOOL.
Per Ship Caledonia.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Aloes kgs. 26	34	0	3	
Coffee bls. 91	216	0	1	
Cotton do 2147	7729	3	4	
Gum olibanum css. 5	21	2	3	
Do. arabic chsts. 158	776	3	16	
Mother o'Pearl shells css. 17	72	3	21	
Pepper bgs. 1133	466	3	0	
Pickles kgs.			4	
Sundries bx			1	
Thread css.			14	
	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Wool bls. 45	153	2	6	

To LIVERPOOL.
Per Barque Crown.

		cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Arrack hhds. 2	180	glns.		
Cotton bls. 905 Do. blf do. 32	3190	0	13	
Coffee frzls. 20	52	2	3	
Cowries css. 77	186	0	20	
Gum arabic css. 68	311	1	9	
Do. anime do. 10	35	2	14	
Do. olibanum css. 1	3	3		
Galingal roots bdls. 130	52	0	0	
Horns buff alce's cpps. 30 & pcs 2227	38	0	0	
Do. hoops bgs. 30	15	1	17	
Ivory pcs. 84 & bdls. 54	177	3	2½	
Do. css. 36				
Mother o'Pearl shells bdls. 108	80	1	12	
Do. do. css. 5				
Pickles kgs. 6				
Sea horse teeth bdl. 1	1	2	¼	
Wool bls. 1	33	395	3	11

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MARKET.

(*From the Exchange Price Current, July* 16.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—The accounts received since our last from nearly all districts are more unfavourable, and we do not think that the out-turn will reach that of last year.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a brisk demand for this article, during the week, and several sales on English and American account have been effected at the following prices—viz,

Mirzapore..... Co.'s Rs. 5 5 *a* 6 3
Chupra..... 5 5 *a* 5 10
Futtyghur..... 5 9 *a* 6 0

SUGAR.—There continues to be an excellent demand for this article, and an extensive business has been done in Benares and Ghazeepore of 1st sort at our last week's quotations—In Khar, we are not aware of any transactions having taken place.

OPIUM.—A few lots of Patna and Benares have changed hands at the following rates—viz.

Patna..... Co.'s Rs. 690 *a* 795 per chest
Benares..... 620

RAW COTTON.—Our market for Raw Cotton continues inactive, and with the exception of a few hundred maunds for local consumption, we have not heard of any transactions.

RAW SILK.—A considerable business has been done under this head, but at a reduction in price of about 4 As. per seer—The rainy bund will likely prove a very short one.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Corahs of fair quality continue in steady demand at about former quotations. In Printed and Colored Goods, nothing doing.

RICE.—Moonghy and Ballam in steady demand for the Mauritius. A few hundred mds. of Patchery have been sold for Shipment to England at Co.'s Rs. 2-7 per maund.

WHEAT in fair demand and several lots have been sold during the week at our last quotations.

SHELL LAC.—We have not heard of any transactions during the week—The fine marks have been cleared at an advance of 1 to 2 Rupees per maund—There now remains but little of any kind in this bazar.

LAC DYE.—The market for this article is if possible more dull than it was last week, and sales cannot be effected even at very reduced prices.

SAFFLOWER in good demand; several hundred maunds of Patterghattah have found purchasers during the week at previous quotations—viz.—Co.'s Rs. 27 per maund.

HIDES—Of good qualities continue to be sought after, and purchases are readily made on arrival at our previous quotations.

JUTE.—400 bales, each 300 lbs. have found purchasers at Co.'s Rs. 6 per bale.

EXCHANGE.—We have heard of no transactions since our last.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration to notice in rates of Freight for Dead Weight—Light Freight continues to be very scarce.

The quotations of the day are as follows—viz.

To LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Saltpetre,..... £6 6 to £6 10 per Ton of 20 cwt.
Sugar,..... £6 10 to £6 12 6 ,,
Rice,..... £6 12 6 to £6 15 ,,
Light Freight & Measurement Goods.. ... £4 10 to £4 15 per Ton of 50 cwt.
Silk Piece Goods, £6 0 to £6 10 ,,
Raw Silk..... £6 0 to £6 10 per Ton of 10 cwt.

To MAURITIUS.

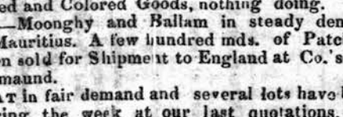
Rice per bag.. Co.'s Rs. 3 0 to 3 4

The Herefordshire.

The *Herefordshire* spoke the *Mary Ann Webb*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, on the 18th of March, in lat 2 N., long 20, and the *Boyne*, from London to India, on the 20th January, in lat. 50 N., long. 5 W.—*Calcutta Courier, July.* 16.

The Brig Freak.

The hull of the brig *Freak*, burthen 202 tons was sold by Messrs. Tolloh and Co. yesterday for 6,500 rupees. This vessel was built at Hull for the express purpose of running as a packet vessel between New York and Hull—she is a fast sailer, and well adopted for coasting in the East Indies or China, at least so says the advertisement.—*Ibid.*



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—None.
SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.
SCHOONERS.
Shannon and Mahi.
CUTTERS.
Margaret and Nurbudda.

E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Victoria
Berenice.
Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.
Adele.
Sir John Herschel.
Julia,
Crown,
Queen Victoria,
Hindoostan,
Wilson,
British King,
Earl of Durham,
Ann,

Thetis,
Monarch,
Colchester,
Majestic,
Lord Auckland
Calcutta,
Euphrates,
Carnatic,
John,
Westmoreland,
Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Fort William
Cauderbux.
Doulut Savoy,
Lady Grant.
Pittamber Savoy.
Earl of Clare.
Helen.
Caroline,
Charles Forbes,

Sir Wm. Wallace,
Castle Huntly,
Futhel Rahimon,
Drongan,
Fazel Currim,
Soobrow,
Colonel Newall.
Aliet Rahimon.
Caledonia,
John Wm. Dare.

PORTUGUESE.
Brig Simplicia.
DUTCH.
Barque Hannah.

FRENCH.
Barque Naverino.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	28th Aug.
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	uncertain.
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..	London ..	
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co . ..	Do.. ..	5th Sept.
Euphrates....	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	dispatch.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co.	Do.. ..	30th Aug.
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	dispatch
Calcutta.... ..	DiromCarter & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Wilson.....	W. Nicol &Co.	Clyde.. ..	dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom Carter& Co.....	Do.. ..	dispatch
British King...	Skinner andCo.	Clyde.. ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Singapoor. ditro..	immediate.
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Chinn . ..	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy,	Do.. ..	
Earl of Clare	K Mottichund	Do.. ..	
John.....	W. Nicol & Co	Do ..	
John W. Dare.	Aga M. Rahim	Do.. ..	
Helen	E. Eduljee Paruck.....	Calcutta ..	dispatch
Drongan..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Do.. ..	uncertain
Hannah	Ditto...	Do.. ..	dispatch
La Navarino ..	Ditto.... ..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	Persian G	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M Rahim	Do.. ..	
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Columbo.....	Dirom Carter and Co ..		
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.		
Sir J. Herschel.....			

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT. H M.
5th Wednesday..... ..	3 42	4 3
6th Thursday	4 27	4 53

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 5—Wednesday.—Moon First Quarter.
6—Thursday.—Transfig. of our Lord.
7—Friday.—His Majesty Shah Sooja OolMoolk entered intoCabool, with the assistance of the British Forces, 1839.—Name of Jesus.
8—Saturday.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Batavia taken 1811.
9—Sunday.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
10—Monday.—St. Lawrence.
11—Tuesday.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 1ST AUGUST 1840.

	Buy	Sell
4 per Cent—1835 | 36. at	99-8	98-8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. at	104-8	104-12

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3rd.—Lieut. C. Leeson, 25th Regt. N. I., from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3rd.—Major F. P. Lester, Artillery, to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THEATRE.

"The Theatre was from the first
"The favorite haunt of Sin, tho' honest men
"Some very honest. wise, and worthy men,
"Maintain'd it might be turned to good account,
"And so perhaps it might, but never was,
"From first to last, it was an evil place."
Pollock's Course of Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "*Shade of Shakespear*" says of his opponent "it would be unfair to bring reason and fair argument against" him—*Unfair* to use *fair* argument! This paradoxical proposition is very convenient for one who has no fair argument to produce. But tho' I cannot quarrel with him for not offering (and he does not profess to do so) any fair argument, I must protest against his acting on the converse of his proposition, and considering it quite *fair* to use *unfair* ones. A very few words will shew that for want of fair argument he has recourse to misrepresentations.

He states that I have spoken of the lascivious warblings of the wandering Minstrels from Hindoostan as *less* disgusting than what is witnessed in a Theatre in England. This is not true. I said that they were *more* disgusting. These were my words "their "impurity being more undisguised and therefore "more disgusting, is less pernicious than that of the "Theatre."

Again your correspondent represents me as condemning the Theatre because it exhibits both vice and virtue, while (as he will have it) it uses the one only "to make the other stand out in stronger relief." This also is untrue. I have not condemned the Theatre, because it merely exhibits vice, but because of the mode in which it exhibits it, the false light in which it places it,—because it "makes a mock at Sin." Take for instance the crime of seduction; can it be denied that the Theatre represents that crime, as venial, as a thing, tho' indeed not quite right, still as having in it so much fine spirit, that upon the whole there is at least as much, if not more, to admire in it, than to condemn? And your correspondent cannot deny the fact which I formerly asserted, that a certain play has been represented, I might have said repeatedly represented, in the Bombay Theatre, one of the merriest scenes of which was laid in Hell? Is this profanity, or is it innocent amusement? And is this play very unlike what is ordinarily represented on the Stage, or is it a fair specimen? Your correspondent is not satisfied with misrepresenting what has been written, but he also misrepresents the subject under discussion. He pretends that the subject is the merits of *dramatic literature* in general, tho' he cannot but know it is in fact *Theatrical performances* in particular. What has it to do with the question as to the character of those plays which are *generally represented* on the stage, that Milton and Johnson and Addison may have composed certain dramatic pieces of a different character? The question is what is the real character of *stage performances*? Let us see what the advocates of the Theatre themselves say on this point. In a letter which you published signed "Shakespear's Ghost" the writer calls upon a certain individual to come forward for the amusement of the public in his "ax my eye" sort of a way. Now had I characterized stage performances as "ax my eye" sort of things doubtless, a great outcry would have been raised, and it would probably have been set down as a specimen of genuine unadulterated blackguardism. Allow me to ask is "ax my eye" a quotation from Milton, or from Johnson, or from Addison? In the postscript of the same letter I find this expression, "Bobs and butter-milk." To what great author is the writer indebted for this classical witticism? Your correspondent mentions the refinement of taste, as one of the effects of the Theatre are the above to be taken as specimens?

Should your correspondent "*Shade* of *Shakespear* think fit to write again, let me suggest to him to bear in mind that however he may consider himself at liberty to substitute what he calls sarcasm for reasoning, he is not at liberty to substitute misstatement for truth.

S.

Bombay 4th August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—This out of the "Friend of India" July 16th, beats any thing I remember to have read—"To illustrate the non-conformity of proceeding which may prevail between a Zillah Judge and a Zillah Surgeon, till as I proposed the Jails be given to the management of the latter, I narrate the case of a Zillah Surgeon, who having ordered a course of tonic to be commenced on a prisoner on Sunday night, went to enquire on Monday morning regarding the effects, and found that *he had just been hung*!" Radically cured no doubt of all the shocks that flesh is heir to, by the last shock of the drop; but turning the Doctors into Jailers is not altogether new, as the Convict Ships on their voyage from "the river to Sydney" are under the controul of the "Surgeon Superintendent"—who is a sort of demigod, and can flog or physic as Magistrate or Doctor at his pleasure"!—Alas! poor Esculapius what are you to come to?

PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Experientia docet," Dii faciant ut nos doceamus ab illa.

SIR,—As you suggest, the subject between the Conductors and Medical subordinates is nearly worn threadbare, I think it necessary to say a few words, to induce you to give this a corner in your independent Journal. I feel sorry that you allowed our cause to be rubbed threadbare by disputes, which are truly hurtful to both sides, but as they have unfortunately proceeded so far, I would beg of you now to let them go a little further, there will be no danger of our unity being disturbed, for Government broke the band of the bundle of sticks some time ago, and an Ordnance Warrant Officer has now scattered them on the four winds of heaven—and after permitting him to pass the "Rubicon" it is hard to talk to us of peace, yet this published, and not even an Ordnance Warrant Officer himself shall provoke me to write again on this subject. Again, altho' as you say, we are all the children, if not, of one father, yet of one Master, I would remind you that as yet we are but the bastard children, and that while we are struggling hard to be restored to our legitimate station in our Masters, or fathers, household, the legitimate children(the Conductors) have endeavoured to give us a knock on the head, by way of assistance I suppose, something like that which O'Connell gives the British state and then "honestly" (?) "wish we may be successful in attaining our object."

I believe Sir, you are friendly to our cause, and therefore will permit us to speak in its behalf when attacked, even perhaps at some personal inconvenience to yourself in having your paper occupied by party questions, for few except those concerned can feel the full force of the attack which has been made upon us, not drawn down by any writings of our own, but in consequence of the generous advocacy of our claims by the "*Times*," which advocacy, the Conductors in their very simplicity, think proceeded from the experience of a residence in this country of but yesterday, but which we who were pleased, yet surprized at its minute accuracy know to be impossible, in which there was not the slightest disparagement of their class, and nothing that called for qualification—the only few words on which they harp "uneducated men" being qualified by the term "generally," which would leave room for them to have half a dozen or so of men of collegiate education amongst them and still the terms used be strictly applicable—this however Ordnance Warrant Officer, I will not say in his blind fury, but in his calm venom, seems to overlook and with a lamentable want of judgment in his case, and a blindness most peculiar to some of the "Warmint" tribe which does not permit the animal to be discern from whence that comes which often so causelessly offends it, has made his attack upon the Medical Warrant Officer as appearing to the most helpless object, and upon finding this wanton action was not let pass in silence the "Python" writhing from the smart of "Bobs's" letter (of which I by no means approve simply because I know before I saw an Ordnance Warrant Officer's splendid specimen, that however much I may lack the power of doing it, there is away of wounding much deeper, without using terms of what he chooses to call abuse) with impotent tho' assassin like feelings, endeavoured to inflict the assassins blow and then retire.

The aim I will allow was tolerably good, and were it possible that truth could have directed it, it would have indeed laid us prostrate, truth did not direct the blow and therein lies the failure, but as this "Warmint" has stumbled upon an opinion, that I believe is held by some of his betters viz. that many of us (not all as the emphatic and repeated "they" and "their class" would seem to imply) "are fed, clothed, and instructed, gratuitously, are apprenticed, are fed, and paid still, we begin to reckon our service from boyhood and become entitled to pension at an age when the Conductor is just entering upon, or has only half completed his term of service." I will say a few words in answer to this.

But before I proceed, allow me to express the deep pity I felt for an Ordnance Warrant Officer on reading the 6th para. of his letter, here and only here it it miserably broke down, who could have thought, that such a man who showed himself capable of bolting falsehoods of such magnitude that I dare say if "Bolus" had not proved himself rather bitter, he would have bolted "Bolus" besides, I say again who could have thought that such a man would have fallen from his high course and stooped to miserable and at all times pitiable, equivocation, (yet it is certain he has done so, for here is the proof (1st Letter of an Ordnance Warrant Officer) "I should like to be informed who among them (and I know a great many) "would rely on his own judgement, or venture to act "in a critical case—not one, for not one is competent "to it." In the 6th para. of his 2nd letter after of course stating the premises wrongly, which, by the by, always helps a man wonderfully to spout as an Ordnance Warrant Officer accordingly here does he go on to say "It was in this view I stated my opinion of "their incompetency to perform the higher operations of surgery, for the successful execution of which" the man actually deigns to inform us "a "thorough knowledge of minute anatomy is essentially requisite"—here we have the "higher operations "of surgery" brought in, but it wont do, the equivocation is too palpable—but as it is "granted' that Medical Subordinates are placed in sole Medical charge, and as no *human* being can tell whether critical or ordinary cases may occur in his charge, I think we may fairly presume, even tho' an Ordnance Warrant Officer has said to the contrary, that (to use the Oriental idiom) with the blessing of God and the favour of the Medical Board. Medical Subordinates do *sometimes* rely on their own judgment and even have the "effrontery" to act in critical cases furthermore anent his "higher operations of surgery" that he has no comprehension of—dear me, I had almost forgot that we have no comprehension of—Scientific Surgeons themselves are always glad of the advice and assistance of the pre-eminent man of the day, when it is available.

Now then respecting our progress thro' life "they are fed, clothed, and instructed gratuitously" says an Ordnance Warrant Officer many of us are, so are many who are apprenticed in the Mint, and in the Dock Yard, and to private Masters, and more enter the Government Offices—so that this item cannot be put to the debtors side of our account with Government, as it evidently involves no engagement to serve the Government afterwards and can no more affect us, than it could a Conductor, who might have been brought up by charity before he enlisted—tho' I hope there are but few who could stoop to taunt others with their misfortunes, not that it can possibly be a misfortune to be brought up in one of the noble charitable Institutions which adorn our country and the lands she governs, but the loss of parents which in most cases leads to this, is a misfortune—"They are apprenticed, are fed, and paid still" clothed should be substituted for paid, as the payment is made in lieu, and is barely sufficient for the purpose, together with helping out the diet a little—but is it not invariably the case that apprentices all over the world both of private individuals, and af Government are fed, and clothed, how then can it be otherwise our case—having got so far, I will now compare the different grades.

The Medical Apprentice enters the Government service at about the age of 14, the soldier at about the age of 18, now compare the private to the apprentice, the Corporal to the 2nd Assistant, the Serjeant to the 1st Assistant, the Staff Serjeant who is generally far better off, to the Assistant Apothecary, and the Sub-Conductor to the Apothecary to whom he is now fully equal, and then see the overwhelming balance of advantage on the side of the Conductors in the remaining three grades of Conductor, Staff Conductor, and Deputy Assistant Commissary, which it is impossible to counterbalance on our side by a start of 4 years in life, which start must be useless as there is comparatively speaking nothing to gain at the end of the race—as even our pension which is 20 Rs. per mensem below the Conductors cannot be looked forward to with any anxiety, unless it be to the smallness of the amount.

A few words more and then my hateful task is done. It has been my lot Mr. Editor to have to rely on my judgement in critical Medical cases, and I can assure you I am far from being singular in this respect, it is common to the whole of our Department? yes, I have watched the critical turning of disease with intense anxiety; yet, not recklessly have I relied on my own judgement in such cases, sometimes unavoidably and sometimes at the urgent request, of such, for instance, as an Ordnance Warrant Officer—for himself—the wife of his bosom—or the child of his affection! Scepticism itself, however could not have dreamt of the reward of this which was laid up in store for us—neither could it enter into the imagination of man that the "Warmint" were only tolerated to serve their purposes—or that for benefits conferred, boundless presumption would have threatened to "bring us" to a knowledge of ourselves and a proper sense of our "real position" or that it would soon become necessary to "take us down a peg or two" and this knowledge of ourselves let me briefly sum it up as gathered from Ordnance Warrant Officers letters. Verminborn in most instances in India, of mixed blood, and of all castes, fed, clothed, and instructed gratuitously, apprenticed, fed, and paid still, who cannot rely on their own judgement, and who are confessedly centuries behind the Conductors in intellectual improvement. * * * * *

The missile has gone forth, is publicly recorded, and by this time is widely spread. I know not what effect it may have upon the many, but for the especial comfort and triumph of Ordnance Warrant Officers in general, I will let them into the secret, that one Medical Subordinate it fell like a scorching blast—which passed over certainly, but which left behind it a sting—*the sting of ingratitude.*

I am, Sir, &c.
A MEDICAL SUBORDINATE.
3rd August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A scattering of FALSEHOODS, *and the ludicrous and treacherous Author of them himself delineated in his true colours by the never-failing test of* TRUTH.

SIR,—Your correspondent "*An Ordnance Warrant Officer*," who has again published in your valuable Journal of the 31st ultimo, another most malevolent and indecent combination of defamatory untruths, which he has scattered around on the whole subor-

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dinate Medical Department without reserve,—but which in him is not to be wondered at, as he has before shown himself in his true character—that of one who cunningly and by artifice tries to make a plausible case for himself, but which luckily holds not together, for his glaring inconsistencies betray his real sentiments and opinions in a too obvious light to be easily mistaken. He commences his rare production with the most vile, self-applicable, and opprobrious epithet "*Warmint*," which he dares to apply to the Medical Warrant Officers. I am strongly of opinion, that when this amiable man concocted his letter, that his better feelings (if possessed of better) were dormant; and that his brain was in a state of morbid excitement—an excitement, perhaps, not uncommon to him—and that the bad passions and feelings were given an unlimited scope. and allowed to revel in all their monstrosity. His morbid conscience was, no doubt, writhing under the deserved stings of my last letter.

Your correspondent's second para. is incoherent raving, and, therefore, not worth a moment's consideration. In his third he says "before I proceed to my object I must repeat, that this discussion has taken a direction very wide of my aim, which was merely to qualify the representation of the "*Times*," and while fully and unreservedly admitting the claims of Medical Warrant Officers to the liberal consideration of Government, to defend my own class from the depreciating tendency of remarks which could have sprung only from non-acquaintance with the facts. Doubtless it has taken a different aim to what your correspondent intended. He thought his production would pass unnoticed and unanswered, from lack of inclination, or a spirit of indifference, but the result,—I trust, has taught him the contrary.

Now, in finding it necessary to "qualify" anything asserted by the *Times*, was your correspondent justified in sneering at, or reflecting on, the Medical Warrant Officers? He did not attempt to answer the queries put to him in my rejoinder, which at once proves his true spirit and intention—if further proof of them were wanting. It was evidently not his intention to *defend* his own class, for if so, he has shot very wide of the mark; but rather to asperse those, whose merits alone gained for them the justice done them by the *Times*, (and for which they must ever feel grateful.)—His attempt, therefore, is futile, and can never be by him accomplished under any effort, however subtle or malignant. His present attempt at self-defence resembles his first in spirit, truth, and tendency, but far exceeds it in virulence.

In his fourth para., his "wish to coolly and temperately try the issue a little further" is admirably illustrated by the result of that trial; but allowance must be made for the trial of an unduly excited mind;—hence what appears to him as "temperance and coolness," to truly "temperate and cool" personst seem madness and unpardonable folly; and I mus, tell him, that he would prove his "own friend and staunch advocate" were he to study his own interests in more ways than one, viz. "cool temperance" and a love of truth and charity, else he will be apt to be "pulled down a peg or two" when he least dreams of it.

In his fifth para., he proceeds to give a "bit of advice"—not needed here, but at home, therefore his gratuitous offer is supererogatory, and may, with much propriety, be shown him as a mirror, in which he will see himself truly and hideously reflected. *Bolus* has both sense and discrimination sufficient to see and appreciate, in your correspondent's wish to escape from untenable ground, that he has made a desperate effort to slink from the matter at issue, and bury himself under a misplaced allusion to "high quarters, where such a departure" from notorious facts as he has dared to practise, will, doubtless, be seen as clearly as the sun at noon day.

In his sixth para., he at last commences the argument. What has he been doing in the preceding five, and what compose the two following? Why, slander and defamation! of a most respectable department; whether merited or otherwise, I leave to a discerning public to judge. In his constraint to *grant* notorious facts—which before he had not done—of Medical Warrant Officers holding "independent Medical charges," he asks—"would one of them have the effrontery to pretend, in the presence of a scientific Surgeon, to treat or understand a case of complicated disease?" The scientific Surgeon soon knows and appreciates the abilities and opinions of any, even the humblest, Medical Warrant Officer; nor would not, nor does not, deem it *effrontery* or *presumption* to hear or see them either, for many have *heard and respected their opinions*, and have *borne warm testimony to their merits and abilities generally*; as well as doing them the justice to acknowledge that their condition and prospects are not in keeping with their deserts, and these Gentlemen would cheerfully help them in every possible manner. It is not the fault of our truly worthy and eminent superiors that we have not the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon thrown open to us, and made worthy of our seeking. Again, what does "*An Ordnance Warrant Officer*" presume to know of our "competency" to perform either "higher" or *lower operations* in Surgery? so that on this, as well as every other, point, he has spoken garbled and evasive nonsense, in presuming to make it appear, that he has *any* knowledge of the requisites for performing such operations; though possibly he may have served some Surgeon in England or elsewhere in a menial capacity, and hence his assertion in his first letter "that many young men who enter the service in that humble but honourable capacity (that of a Soldier,) have received not only a liberal education, but have been designed for, and under a course of study for *some* of the *learned professions*."

Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, should not needlessly trouble or vex himself about what "seems (to him) to be above" *our* "comprehension," but which is literally above his. Nothing is beyond the comprehensive grasp of diligent industry, or the reach of a well organized and unexcited brain.

In his seventh para., he comes again to the *education* and acquirements of Medical Warrant Officers. His disorder must have been at its acmè, when he gave vent to his contemptible spleen on this subject, for in his first sentence he is constrained to qualify his expression with the dubitative "*perhaps*." He then speaks about Government feeding, clothing, and instructing them—their parents not doing so &c. Your correspondent is here again at variance with truth, for most of the Medical Warrant Officers *have* been fed, clothed, and supported by their parents, and had received the rudiments of their education before entering Government employ, after which they are but ill-requited for their arduous duties. With respect to the nature and periods of our service, I would beg to make but one remark—which I think will give a clue to the whole subject of comparative services of the two Departments of Warrant Officers—viz. that while "An Ordnance Warrant Officer" spends only 7 hours daily in the discharge of healthy avocations, and only six days in the week, a Medical Warrant Officer spends the 24 hours and every day in the week in the discharge of most undesirable and unhealthy duties. Lastly, *perhaps* your correspondent is only an Acting Sub-Conductor, consequently not "An Ordnance *Warrant* Officer" as he fallaciously dubs himself; and his service *may be* altogether of some 10 years standing; and *perhaps* he was created an Acting Sub-Conductor some 20 months since; but notwithstanding this, there *may be* only 14 on the list before him for promotion to the grade of Conductor—if he proves himself worthy of it. * This is a sad contrast between the early promotion of Apothecaries as compared with Conductors. This Acting Sub-Conductor of yesterday now actually receives more in aggregate pay than our *oldest* Apothecary, who has served in this grade alone for a period of 19 years. What then does this argue for the favorable condition and prospects of the Medical Warrant Officers in general? The fact, I trust, speaks for itself.

Now, Sir, I trust *this* will find a corner in your valuable paper, and then the discussion may end if you please. The discussion was unsought for on my side, and was necessarily in a great measure personal. He on his part has made it general, and then meanly tries to sneak from the field. Should you kindly insert this, I am sorry to say rather long letter, I shall then rest satisfied that the matter man end, but not till then; as it would be unfair to Medical Warrant Officers were equal room for discussioy not given to them; for, Sir, my basis has been, and is, TRUTH, and TRUTH ALONE.

I remain, worthy Sir, yours gratefully,
BOLUS.

2nd August, 1840.

* I know several Assistant Apothecaries who have been in the service some 12 or 13 years, and who will not attain the rank of Apothecary, (only equal in pay to that of an Acting Sub-Conductor) probably for some 5 or 8 years to come. at the rate promotion now runs.

Benefactions to the District Benevolent Society in July 1840.

J. M. De Ga Esq.		25
C. McLeod, Esq.		15
A. Fine		1 2
		41 2
For Sufferers by late Shipwrecks.		
Wm. Erkine, Esq		25
Capt. G. G. Malet		25
Collected at the Gazette Office.		
J. Vaupell, Esq.		30
O. W. Ketterer, Esq.		20
Capt. Westly		52
Gazette Office		20
	Rs.	172½
	Total.	213½

D. GILDER,
Secretary D. B. S.

Bambay, 1st August 1840.

To Correspondents.

WE have received a letter signed "SPURINA," and must in consequence of its refinement of expression, and beautiful language, together with the acknowledgment of our "paper abounding in indecent correspondence unfit for the ear of any human being"—(which it certainly would do, did we print our correspondent's letter) decline inserting it. When Spurina has learnt to write the English Language correctly, we shall be most happy to pay every attention to any correspondence he may favor us with, until then we shall put his communication in the Balaam Box,

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 5, 1840.

AN Inquest was held by adjournment on the morning of Monday last on the body of a man of the Hindoo Caste found dead in a well on "Nowrojee Hill." From the circumstance of an indented mark nearly surrounding the neck and the absence of symptoms usually found on persons drowned, a Verdict was returned "that the deceased had come to his Death, by some other means *and not by drowning*, but how or in what manner, there is no sufficient evidence to shew."

An Inquest was also held on the body of a *new* born Child discovered in a well in the Fort, near the Sally Port Gate, when a Verdict was returned of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

WE have received, (somewhat tardily it is true,) a copy of Mr. Montgomery Martin's *Colonial Magazine*, the merits of which demand a long and leisurely perusal to appreciate them adequately. The articles appear to be written with a consumate knowledge of our Colonial Policy, and to be sent forth in a liberal spirit. Mr. Martin has long been known to the world as one, who has a claim to gratitude for enlightening the British Public on the History and Statistics of "The brightest Jewels in the British Crown." If he has ever erred, we believe his intentions have been always pure, and that he has written his impressions without partiality or favor. Our position prevents us from taking the critical chair of a reviewer, but we can assure the subscribers to the *Colonial Magazine* that they will find a mass of information condensed upon points, which it would require discursive and tedious reading to acquire elsewhere, and we can safely say that much amusement will be combined with instruction in devoting a few hours to the perusal of this excellent Periodical.

WE have been informed that a Parsee Coachman belonging to a gentleman who resides in the Fort, when returning to his home on Sunday evening about ½ past 7 o'clock, was waylaid and beaten on the Public Road near the Marine Battalion Lines by a number (the man says 15) of men, who appeared to him to be *Seapoys*, and that they took fr m him his Turban and Cap, and then made off If the man's tale *be true*, it is very extraordinary, as it occurred at so early an hour, and in so public a place. He ought to have given information immediately to the nearest Chokee, as the PolicePeons must be keeping very bad watch, when they cannot protect people on the public roads from assault and high way robbery.

THE 6th Regiment of Native Infantry is about to march from Deesa npon, Scinde by the route of Nugger Parker, Dallyaree and Islam Kote, to Hydrabad. This route was re.ommended by Brigadier Valiant when in command of H. M. 40th Regiment, when that galiant Corps was ordered to pro.eed from Deesa to Scinde during the campaign, as the Brigadier had every reason to know that not only did Caravans come by that route from Scinde to Guzzerat, but that the common Bazaar people of Deesa were well acquaint d with the facilities of the journey. Notwithstanding it would have saved the state much time and money, this representation was not only rejected but quite scouted by the political authority, Sir Henry Pottinger. However time has shewn that the wisest of us all may be in error, and the final choice of this movement when a Corps is urgently required, shows the estimation of its wisdom on the part of the authorities. To use an old Eton Grammar quotation which would have enraptured Mr. Partridge, we may say

"Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via,"

A year has scarcely elapsed since our Troops were before the Gates of Ghizni. The almost miraculous victory, achieved by a handful of men, under such discouraging circumstances, did for a time animate the Troops and followers of Shah Shoojah with a new spirit. Fiushed with trium h, they walked forward with unbounded confidence, and ventured to anticipate the final attainment of their fondest aspirations. The Indian Government (we think hastily) were no sooner made aware of the laurels that had been won by their Troops, than they issued orders for the withdrawal of nearly the whole of the Force.—Supposing that Corps, composed of men, only a few days before our enemies, would be (as they were) not only easily raised, but also sufficient to support our authority, and Shah Shoojah on the throne of Candahar.

The fierce convulsions of the warlike Beloochees on the frontiers, the craftiness, and wily plans of our former friends the Kakurs, can and will interrupt the progress of a settled order of things, nor is it to be expected that the followers of Dost Mahomed, and the late Khan of Khelat, will be behind hand in distracting the Scindian and Affghan Empires by their emissaries and the excitation of hopes for the restoration of the former anarchical Government, which was so favorable to schemes of ambition and lust of plunder. We are very adverse to damping the public opinion as to the policy pursued by the Political Authorities, who then presided in Scinde and Affghanistan, by any anticipations of a painful nature,—a short time will discover however whether their Highnesses the Ameers are worthy of the confidence which has been reposedin them by the British Politicals, and above all, now that the opportunity is offered, whether they will have a Government that will protect instead of oppressing and distracting their unfortuuate subjects. Their fate lies in their own hands, and if they prefer a course of deception and opposition to the British Government, instead of cementing a firm alliance, the ruin will fall on their own devoted heads.

If the Government of India would only examine the actual condition of our position in Scinde, the measure of putting down the Tribes of Beloochees would be seen to be of paramount importance. For want of means to strike a severe blow, the Authorities in Scinde have been paralized and it is now, and only just now, that the error has been discovered of no at first retaining a large force in Scinde. Our Troops already harrassed by severe outpost duty, and contending with a horrid climate are quite inefficient to take the field. An order is just issued for four Reg ments to hold themselves in readiness to proceed thither Why was not this looked to before? It is totally impossible for the Troops to embark until the middle of September, and by that time the Country may be ravaged, and our small force overpowered by numbers compelled to retreat upon the Coast. Who will then have to answer for the consequences? And what eventually may such a state of affairs lead to? We will not anticipate evil, but hope for the best, and as our Forces are again about to take the Field in earnest, we have no doubt they will give the Beloochees such a lesson as will induce them to succumb at once. But without a strong Brigade be kept always on the spot—there will be little hopes of a continued pacification, Treaties are only made for civiiized men, with Barbarians, they are worse than useless.

WE lay an account of the Bank Meeting before our readers, which has been officially furnis ed to us, and congratulate the Shareholders on the prospect of their monetary affairs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, was held yesterday under Clause XXXVI of Act III of 1840, at the Bank's Office in Rampart Row, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., President of the Directors, in the chair.

The President having read to the Meeting the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank at 30th June, laid the same upon the Table for the inspection of Shareholders.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank at 30th June 1840.

Dr.		Rs.	As.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Cash and Government Securities		68,24,208	12	5	By Bank Notes and Post Bills in circulation and other liabilities payable on demand	23,57,916	15	0
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities, &c.		59,200	0	0		52,35,099	10	6
Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit Security		27,074	5	1	Nett Stock	75,93,016	9	6
Bills on Govt. discounted		3,65,662	13	6		E. E.		
Private Bills discounted		2,40,372	15	11		W. SMYTTAN, Accountant.		
* Dead Stock		76,502	10	7	(Signed)			
Preliminary Expenses					* This amount may be divided as follows:			
	Company's Rupees.	75,93,016	9	6	"Dead Stock"	25,124	7	6
		Examined,			"Preliminary Expenses"	51,378	3	1
	(Signed)	W. W. CARGILL, Acty. Secy.				Rupees..	76,502	10	7

"Dead Stock," includes the sums expended upon Bank Notes, Account Books, Stationery, Furniture, Iron Safes, &c.

"Preliminary Expences," is the outlay of the Provisional Committee in procuring the Charter, together with sundry small sums expended in Advertisements, in preparing the Bank Office for business, erecting the Safes, &c.

The actual profit, after paying all current charges to 30th June—(Rs. 10,099 10. 6.) is appropriated by the Directors in liquidation of the Preliminary Expences as above.

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD,
" W. R. MORRIS,
" H. G. GORDON,
" L. R. REID,
" J. SWANSON,
" G. MOORE,
" F. M. DAVIDSON,
" FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
" JAMES WRIGHT.

It was then proposed by JOHN SKINNER, Esq. seconded by Dr. HENDERSON, and

Resolved.—That the statement now read to the Meeting be published in the newspapers for general information.

Mr. SKINNER observed, that considering the short period, only two months and a half, that the Bank has been in operation, and that this was almost as unfavorable a period as could have been chosen for the Bank commencing business, just as the most active season for the commercial operations of the place was closing, and considering also the large capital forced on their hands when their means of profitably employing it was thus so contracted, he begged to propose the following resolution:

That the best thanks of this Meeting to the Directors be now recorded, when so little was to be done, for their having done so much

Which having been seconded by Dr. HENDERSON was passed unanimously.

The Meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD,
President.

A FRIEND has sent us an account of the Field Day at Poona, which is described as having been an animated and and spirit stirring sight. The Troops who were almost newly brigaded, executed their manœuvres without any contretemps, although no rehearsal of tho practice had taken place. The Governor and Commander in Chief's parties and all the Beauty and Fashion of Poonah crowded the scene of action. The weather was charmingly propitious and the Salvos of cannon and the Martial music inspired each manly

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breast with ardor, while the gay Warrior marched past and saluted a Phalanx of bright eyes more formidable than "the Pikes of envious adversaries."

BRIGADE REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We had a Grand Brigade Review on Friday last, in order that the Commander in Chief might see the Troops of this station, they were drawn up in a line of contiguous Columns quarter distance in the following order.

Right Wing 4th Light Dragoons.
Troop of Horse Artillery.
H. M. 6th Regiment.
3 Regiment, of Native Infantry.
H. M. 17th Regiment.
Troop of Horse Artillery.
Left Wing 4th Light Dragoons.

As well as could be observed through the smoke, the movements were as follows:

1st. Retired in Echellon of Battalions covered by the left wing of the 4th Dragoons and two Troops of Horse Artillery skirmishing.

2nd. Columns having wheeled to the Right, advanced in Echellon covered by the Right wing of the 4th Dragoons skirmishing. Horse Artillery and left wing of Dragoons having moved into the new alignment, the Cavalry charged.

3rd. Column of Infantry deployed into line. Horse Artillery in Battery on each flank to protect the Cavalry driven in.

4th. Cavalry advanced from both flanks and covered the retreat of the Infantry by skirmishing, Cavalry charged and again driven in, retired through Echellon of squares which having fired to the outward faces re-formed Column.

5th. Column en Mass, Horse Artillery in line with the front Division of the Column. Cavalry advanced and having formed in front, skirmished, Cavalry retired slowly on the Infantry, by alternate squadrons covered by skirmishers and when within cannon shot, retired by threes from the right of squadrons, unmasking the guns which commenced firing. The double column formed squares and fired.

The Troops then formed for marching past in the following order. Horse Artillery, Dragoons, and Infantry.

AN OLD STAGER.

Poona, 2d August 1840.

COLONIAL.

Launceston Advertiser, April 2.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF ZOOLAHS BY THE EMIGRANT DUTCH FARMERS.

An expedition was sent to Port Natal from Cape Town, under the command of Major Charters, for the protection of British interests in those parts. But few of the Emigrants were there when it arrived, an expedition having gone forth against the Zoolahs on the 26th of November. This expedition was under the command of Andries Pretorius. An extract of a letter from him, written at Unkunkinglove on the 22d of December, will best explain the proceedings of the expedition:—

We marched in five divisions, each under the command of its proper officer. Our object was, only to recover the property which the enemy had taken from our people. We took prisoners several men of the Zoolah nation, to whom I gave a white flag, as a proof of our amity; and desired them to proceed to their King, and to inform him, that if he would return to us the horses and guns which he had taken from our people, we should be willing to enter into negotiations for peace. I sent this message to him twice, but received no answer. In the meantime, our patroles were out in all directions; and on Saturday, the 15th December, the Zoolah Army, was discovered, posted on a very difficult mountain.

On receiving this information, I immediately proceeded with 200 men; but finding it unadvisable to attempt anything with so small a force, and in such a place, I returned to the camp. The next day, being Sunday, we intended to remain quiet; but, as soon as day broke upon us, we discovered that the camp was surrounded by, as we thought, the whole of the Zoolah forces. The engagement instantly commenced on both sides. The Zoolahs fired upon us, and made several attempts to storm our encampment; and, on being repulsed, they only retreated for short distances. They stood their ground firmly for two hours, and then were reinforced by five more divisions.

At this juncture you will scarcely be able to form an idea of the sight presented around us. It was such as to require some nerve not to betray uneasiness in the countenance. Seeing that it was necessary to display the most desperate determination, I caused four gates of our inclosed camp to be simultaneously thrown open; from whence some mounted men were to charge the enemy, at the same time keeping up a heavy fire upon them. The Zoolahs stood our assault firmly for some time; but at last, finding their number rapidly decreasing, they fled, scattering themselves in every direction. They were pursued on horseback, by as many of our men as could be spared from the camp.

The following day we resumed our march, and arrived here this day. Yesterday, when we were seen to approach, Dingarn set his capital on fire; and his own palace was destroyed in the conflagration.

We learn from two Zoolah women, that one captain, who had not been in the engagement, wanted to renew the attack; but all the others refused, stating that they had lost nearly all their men. The result was a precipitate retreat.

After the battle, I caused returns to be made of the number of the enemy killed, and found it to be 3000 and some hundreds; but, that we may make every allowance for inaccuracies, we have stated it at 3000.

We are now encamped in Dingarn's capital. Here we found the bones of our unfortunate countrymen, Retief and his men, which we interred. They bear the marks of having been cruelly murdered. The sight of them must have moved the most unfeeling heart; and the account which the Zoolah prisoners give of the affair, shews that they must have fought desperately, though without any other weapons than their knives, and some sticks which they wrested from the Zoolahs.

Hobart Town.

MR. NAIRN BOYCE, of the English bar, was on Monday last, admitted a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court.—*Courier,*

STOCK.—At the sale of sheep and cattle, by Mr. Macmichael, at Mawle's Yards, on the 25th instant, full mouthed ewes brought 20s. per head; wethers of the same age, 19s. 6d.; ewe lambs in their wool, 13s. 6d.; wether lambs, ditto, 12s.; working bullocks, of very moderate quality, and lean in condition, £30 per pair; small sized steers and unbroken, fetched £27 the pair.—*Ibid.*

Cambell Town.

This township, the centre of one of the island, [illegible] greatly extended by the cultivation and improvements of the lands sold by the Government about two years age. It possesses two banks, for one of which it is intended to erect a handsome building. Assemblies are occasionally held there, and our correspondent informs us, one is fixed for the 18th of next month. In consequence of the want of the necessary accommodation for such meetings, the principal residents in the district have subscribed a large sum of money to build an Assembly and Reading Room, and at their request his Excellency has been pleased to direct that an eligible piece of ground selected by them, should be sold to them at a valuation, to enable the committee to commence the building forthwith. We think Hobart Town and Launceston, as well as other districts, might do well to follow the example set by the good folks of Campbell Town, the want of Society being greatly felt by strangers who are induced to visit our island from the fame of its beautiful climate. We are given to understand that Government propose selling a number of suburban allotments beautifully situated adjoining the above township, and the circumstance of public rooms being in the course of erection there, will we think, tend to enhance the value of such lands; for no doubt many persons from both towns will take that oportunity of securing the means of having at their leisure a country residence in a district so healthy and sociable.—*H. T. Advertiser.*

ENORMOUS SHEEP.—Mr. Edmund Bryant, of Kingston lately weighed alive five sheep of the improved Leicester breed, and their joint weight was 1305lbs., the largest of which weighed 280lbs. We think that these are the largest breed in this or any of the adjoining Colonies.—*Ibid.*

THE LAUNCESTON EXCHANGE.—This building "where merchants most do congregate," is most centrally situated, and is approached by two large doors opening into a spacious room fitted up with reading boxes and tables. Around the room are hung different charts of the coast and the various ports to which vessels sail, painted in gold letters, under which is £2 2s., and over the seat is a handsome time-piece. A book is kept in which the arrivals and departures of all vessels are noted as well as all sigcanls made. Adjoining the long room are private apartments furnished for arbitration parties or private meetings of persons on business. All English, Colonial, and Foreign papers are filed, Elegant lamps and candles are provided, as the rooms are open from eight in the morning until the same hour in the evening. Extraordinary samples of early wheat were exhibited by some of the leading agriculturists. The establishment is altogether highly creditable to the originator, Mr. Goodwin, as well as the respectable body of about 160 merchants, agriculturists and others, who pay 2l. 2s. each for supporting it. Every kind of intelligence is to be had here at once, and the way the Exchange is fitted up combines the useful and the ornamental. We take it that this is the most aseful place of the kind in the southern hemisphere.—*Ibid.*

New Zealand.

Extracts from a letter from an officer on board H. M. S. *Herald*, dated 7th inst.:—"We arrived here on the 29th January, after a passage of 11 days; the winds mostly from the northward, veering occasionally to the northwest, with fresh breezes, until within two hundred miles from New Zealand, when we got light winds from N. N. E. to N. E. The day after our arrival, Captain Hobson read his commission on shore at Kororareka, and was very well received; on the 5th February he addressed the chief, at Mr. Busby's house, where we rigged a tent for the occasion. The assemblage of chiefs was about three or four hundred, besides Europeans. There was a very long discussion, which ended in favour of Captain Hobson, who is to remain with them and be their father; and the next day, forty-six chiefs, of different tribes, signed the treaty; and to-day, we salute the flag of Old England, with twenty-one guns—that is should it knock off raining and become fine, for we have had nothing but rains since we came here. On Monday the Governor starts across the country, proclaiming the treaty, and we sail for the Thames the latter end of the week, returning here early in March, and then sail for Sydney." * * * "A dangerous rock was discovered in the bay a short time since, by the French man-of-war; it lays with Mr. Busby's house on a W. S. W. bearing, and the outer point of the island that lays off Point Pocock on with the centre of the outer Black rock, that lies off the east end of Motoua Roa, with only five feet at low water: by keeping the said point of the island open of the Black rock will lead clean off it in four fathoms. The rock, or rather patch of rocks, which it is, lies three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Busby's house, extending about one hundred and fifty yards, and ships should be very careful in standing over to that shore, taking care to keep the point open of the rocks."—*Tasmanian Weekly Dispatch.*

NEW ZEALAND CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

General State of the Mission.

THE affairs of this Mission have assumed, of late, a deeper interest in the minds of intelligent persons, from the various proposals and attempts of different individuals, or bodies of men, to introduce into this island their own plans of civilization and commerce. The intercoures of Europeans with the Natives of savage countries, unless directed and controlled by Christian principles, and the authority of a powerful and wise civil restraint, cannot fail to injure, to an extent almost unlimited, the natives so visited. It is on this account that the Society feels that there is abundant cause to look with alarm at the plans set afloat for the colonization of New Zealand. In the mean time, their Missionary labourers, though surrounded by many trials, yet cheerfullycontinue their exertions. Their object is simple, benevolent, and holy. May the mercy of the Almighty still protect and further them, making them a blessing in the midst of that—land!—*Missionary Register.*

The Sea Serpent's Appearance in the Harbour.—The *Boston Mercantile Journal* contains an engraving of the sea-serpent, as seen off Deer Island, near Boston Harbour, by Lieutenant Bubier, U. S. Navy. Accompanying the engraving in the *Journal*, we find the following account of Lieutenant Bubier's observations:—"As Lieutenant Bubier, of the United States Navy, was passing in a small boat from Deer Island to Nahant, on Friday last, about one o'clock, P. M., he saw a remarkable fish in the water, rapidly crossing the boat's bow, at the distance of about an eighth of a mile. The head of the fish was plainly to be seen resting on the surface of the water, then after a space of about eight or ten feet, there followed a number of protuberances, such as have heretofore been described; after which there was a space of about fifteen or twenty feet, when some smaller protuberances followed, apparently the tail of the fish. The whole length of the monster was estimated by Lieutenant Bubier at from 120 to 135 feet in length; and the size of the head was nearly the size of a barrel, thus corresponding with descriptions which have been previously given. A sketch of his majesty's appearances was taken at the time. Beneath the head of this extraordinary looking fish was a white appearance; but whether this was owing to the colour of the skin, or the foam caused by the rapid motion of the animal, or to a glimpse at the horizon between his head and the water, could not be ascertained. Mr. Bubier is an experienced officer, having entered the service in 1813, and is familar with the inhabitants of the sea in every quarter of the globe; yet, in all his 'goings down' to the mighty deep, he has never seen anything bearing the resemblance to this animal before. He is positive that it could not have been any species of fish with which he is acquainted. There were in the boat with him several men belonging to the navy, one of whom, with a readiness which bears testimony to his courage and simplicity, grasped the boat-hook, and stood ready to grapple with the monster. It may not be improper here to state, that Lieutenant Bubier had been, heretofore, incredulous in relation to the existence of a sea serpent on our coast."

Launceston Shipping List.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.—Barque Mona, 188 tons, Milligan master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. In ballast. Passengers, J. Eddison, Esq., William Murray, Esq.

March 26.—Schooner Eagle, 108 tons, Fawthrop master, from Portland Bay. Henty and Co. agents. In ballast. Passengers, William Sneed, William Green.

March 26.—Cutter Mary, 56 tons, Baldwyn master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. 6 tuns black oil, 1 bale bag, 1 cask fat. Passengers, George Pillinger, George M'Norman.

March 26.—Schooner Tamar, Bell master, from Port Phillip. J. Raven agent. In ballast. Passengers, Wm. Smith, Captain Kains, Captain Downs Mr. Carter, Mr. Kirbeck, Mrs. Candle, Messrs., Wilts, Crary, Clark.

March 28.—Brig Fox, 222 tons, Lowe master, from Portland Bay. J. Griffiths agent. In ballast.

March 30.—Barque Joshua Carroll, 143 tons, Porter master, from South Australia. In ballast Eddie & Co. agents.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Schooner Water Witch, 96 tons, Rolls master, for South Australia. Connolly and Co. agents. Passengers, J. F. Duff, Esq., S. Bennett, Esq., Martin Nicholson, William Roberts.

March 26.—Schooner Charlotte, 96 tons, Tregurtha master, for Port Phillip. Fisher agent. Passengers, Mr. Tregurtha, Mr. A. Dennis; Mrs. G. Lee, Joseph Pollard, Elizabeth Laver, William Hide, wife, and child, George and Maria Wise, James Fuller, Edward Cushion

March 26.—Barque Pyramus, 362 tons, Livesay master, for London. Connolly & Co. agents. Passengers, Capt. Arthur Wright, Mr. Shepherd Ransom.

March 27.—Schooner Munford, 69 tons, Cleveland master, for Sydney. Henty & Co, agents.

March 28.—Schooner Tamar, Bell master, for Port Phillip. J. Kirwen, agent. Passengers—Mr. Headlam, Mr. A. Thom, Messrs. Slodun, Jackson, Taylor, Miss Purvis, Mrs. A. Cotterell, Thomas Pearson.

March 30.—Schooner Eagle, 108 tons, Fawthrop master, for Portland Bay. Henty & Co., agents. Passengers Mr. Thomas Wentmore and 15 whalers.

March 30.—Barque Mona, 188 tons, Milligan master, for Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. Passenger—William Purbeck, Esq.

April 1.—Barque Madras, 323 tons, Henniker master, for Calcutta. Kerr & Co. agents. In ballast.

Hobart Town Shipping.

March 25—Sailed the cutter Shamrock, 35 tons, Barrett, master, for Port Phillip, with sundries.

March 28.—Arrived the barque Runnymede, Foreward, master, from London, 20th November, with 200 male prisoners. Mr. P. Fisher, surgeon superintendent. Cabin passenger, Mr. J. P. Gell. The guard consists of Captain Foreman. Ensign Harris, and 29 men of the 51st regiment. Agent—C. M'Lachlan.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Augustus, Migford master, from Salem, United States, 11th December, with a cargo of merchandize. Agent, J. Boyes.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Fairy Queen, Hickman master, from Manilla and China, with a general cargo. Pasengers, Isaac Lance, two seamen, and Henry Haggans.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Lord Sidmouth, Marr, master, from Port Lincoln 22nd March, in ballast. Passenger, Dr. Cugan.

March 30.—Sailed the barque Mary Ann, Stevenson, master, for Sydney, with merchandize and passengers.

The Markets.

LAUNCESTON CORN.

THE business done in wheat during the week has been rather extensive, chiefly at 11s. per bushel, but some sales have taken place at 12s., and holders ask 12s. 6d. for a superior sample. Though the price vacillates, and both sellers and buyers are timid and doubtful in their movements, upon the whole, we think present rates will be maintained for a time; and, in case of immediate demands for exportation, may even advance—a very high price, however must be temporary. Growers, at present remunerating rates will be induced to bring their crops into the market, when ready for delivery; and the quantity of wheat grown this year, it must be remembered, far exceeds that of any former year, and the increased quantity, we believe, is fully sufficient to meet the increased demand. We form our opinion of the probale price of wheat, from the state of the market some time previous to the close of the last season, when it was ascertained that the apprehension of distressing scarcity was groundless, and that the high figure which flour had attained arose, in some measure, from a misapprehension of the quantities that would be required for the surrounding markets. Those who held to the end of the season, suffered a considerable loss.

Fine flour is now £32 per ton, and at some of the mills £33 and £34, but no contracts for large quantites have been entered into at these quotations; seaveral considerable purchases have, however, been made at £30 per ton.

Oats of good quality are in demand at 5s. per bushel, and barley is purchased at high rates, whenever it is brought into market—we believe, as high as 10s. per bushel has been given for it.

The other markets continue without material alteration.

Spirits—Generally brisk.

Draft and Bottled Beer—In good demand.

Union Steam Mills.

	s. d.		d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	11 0	at	12 0	Ots	4 6	at 5 0
Barley	0 0		0 0	Maize	0 0	0 0
Pollard	2 6		0 0	Bran	1 6	0 0

Flour, first quality, per 2000lb. ..... 32l.
Ditto, second quality, do. ..... 32l.
Ditto ration, do. do. ..... 27l.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

	d.		d.
Beef, joint	8	Mutton, joint	6
—carcase	7	—carcase	5½
Veal	8	Pork	8½

Lamb ... 4s. 6d. per quarter.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Afghanistan.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, July* 22.)

Our accounts from Cabul reach to the 2d instant, there is not much to say, for all wears the appearance of tranquillity; we are glad, however, to find that every necessary precaution has been taken to prvent a chance of any further rising, for the present, at least, among the Ghiljees, and one or two of the Ferts, which command the passes between the Candahar and Ghuznee will put into good repair, and be garrisoned by the Shah's Troops. Lieutenant Nicholson has now reported that all is quiet, and the Troops are returning to their respective quarters in Candahar and Cabul, those for the latter place will pass through the District of Zoormai, where some zemindars have been trying to excite the rabble to a shew of rebellion, but the near approach of an armed force will put all this down. Still, dispersed as the rebels are, we are not inclined to believe that efforts will not occasionally be made to throw off our irksome restraint, and a good "look out," will be required for some time.

Newab Jubber Khan, with part of Dost Mahomed's family, is at length *actually* coming in, the party was expected to arrive at Bamian on the 3d of July, and from thence the Newab and his family will come into Cabool; while the Ameer's relatives will strike off to Urgundee for Ghuznee, and take up their abode in the fortress of that place, but will proceed to Quetta, immediately accommodation can be arranged for them, though the late news from that quarter may perchance cause their destination to be changed. The getting the two families into our power has been a tedious, and, at one time, seemed an endless negotiation and we congratulate Government upon a stroke of successful policy, which will eventually be of such great importance to it. The conclusion of such an advantageous *coup d'etat* has been brought about by working upon the fears of the Wullee of Kholoom, a notorious intriguer and scamp, who has been using his utmost endeavours to delay matters in every possible way.

The only draw-back to the general tranquillity is the distracted state of the Province of Bajore, the prime movers of which, are to be the Seiks. Meer Alum, the ruler of the province came into Jellalabad a short time ago to pay his respects to the Shah, but during his absence, his rival Ameer Khan who had been living with the Barukzye brother took advantage to enflame the country to that extent, that Meer Alum did not deem it prudent to return; it is expected that they will be brought to their senses immediately the season admits of Military operations. There is but little doubt also of the share, these Peshawar gentlemen had in the Ghiljee *emeute*, but their day is not very far off.

We hear nothing of importance from Herat, all appears to be going on quietly, but nothing has been heard of Lieut. Shakespear beyond Merve, he expected to reach Khiva, on the 10th of this month. Nothing further is said of Abbott and his progress.

Letters were received at Cabul from Bokhara on the 30th June, which merely confirmed the halt of the Russians, adding that Cholera and plague had, in addition to the accumulation of evils, broken out among the force. Colonel Stoddart is still in confinement, Dost Mahomed and his two sons Mahomed Akbur and Afzub are held in gentle durance.

The following little anecdote taken from the *Agra Ukhbar* will, we are sure, amuse in the present dearth of news; something of the sort has been *wishpered* in Delhi, but as the particulars have now come out we insert them, though at the risk of bringing Mrs. Candour's Maxim into "that tale bearers are as bad as tale makers;"—

"Our relations with Cabool are so settled, that it is beginning to supply us with scandal. Its first article is not bad, and as it is sure to get into, where all other scandal does—the newspapers—our readers may as well have it first.

"The tale runs thus. The lovely daughter of a gallant and distinguished Officer of rank, now at Cabool, while proceeding to join him, saw, loved, and was loved by a French son of Mars, an A.D.C. to a gallant General in the service of the Sikhs, of a very "*avoidable*" name. The course of this true love ran so smooth, that the lovers became plighted which, of course, the concurrence of the parties next most interested, to themselves. The Sikh General agreed to settle one lakh of rupees on the *bride* of his A.-D.-C. on the wedding-day, which was settled. The young A.-D.-C. Mons. La Font, appeared at Cabool, where the ceremony was to be performed, and pitched his Crimson Tent near his future father's door, and all went merry as a marriage bell. But alas for the course of true love! the happy A.-D.-C. was one fine morning recognised by some soldiers, of a certain Queen's Crops now at Cabool as a prince—no—as shop boy of Mr. White, the Kurnaul merchant. The discovery made its way to the Officers, to whose mess the soi-disant A.-D.-C. had been asked by the father of his bride, as *guest*. The Officers refused to meet him, until an explanation was offered; none was forthcoming, but next day the Crimson Tent and its gay occupant had disappeared! and with them the happy event.—*Ibid.*

"His political opinions seemed to prove him a staunch Revolutionist, one of the July heroes, but this turn of affairs, shewed, said the Officers that he was a *counter*-one."

We have seen letters from Sukker to the 6th July, but they do not give very consoling accounts of the state of the country, which is said to be most unsettled.—*Ibid*

Three Steamers have been dispatched one after another, to Kurrachee for a Queen's regiment, and some troops are to be marched, even in the oppressive heat they are suffering, from Sukker to the relief of Captain Bean's party at Quettah.

Mehrab Khan's son still threatens to attack Kelat with a large force. We shall very likely have the sequel of the late fracas at Quettah before our next number is published.—*Ibid.*

Relief is no doubt the order of the day; we hear of sundry intended movements from different quarters, but from Calcutta to Meerut all is mystery, and nothing deceive is, we believe, as yet known beyond the fact of sundry regiments in addition to those mentioned in our last being ordered to *complete* for service.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

REPRESENTATION OF ARMAGH.—Colonel Rawdon is canvassing the Liberal electors of the borough of Armagh, for which he will be returned in the room of Mr. Sergeant Curry, now one of the Masters in Chancery.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The question of the celibacy of the fellows of the University of Dublin has been finally settled by the Queen. A royal patent has arrived, creating ten new fellowships, and entirely removing the restrictions upon marriage.

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